

Columbia  
Batteries

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOURPENCE DAILY.  
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1921. 日五廿四

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## THE COAL STRIKE.

Mr. Hodges Recommends Direct Negotiations with Owners.  
(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 31.  
The First of Daan miners have rejected the Government's proposals for a civil settlement, but it is noteworthy that the votes were taken on the assumption by the miners that the Premier intended to enforce arbitration. Mr. Lloyd George's denial of this intention yesterday has altered the situation.

Mr. Hodges, interviewed, declared that the wages question should be settled by the owners and workers mutually without involving an outsider; the gap dividing the parties could be considerably narrowed if the owners were now prepared to submit proposals for a higher standard wage than already proposed. Mr. Hodges' statement is regarded as a small advance to peace.

## Extension of Emergency Powers.

London, May 31.  
A Proclamation issued to-night extends the powers already taken by the Government under the Emergency Powers Act, empowering the Government, *inter alia*, to take possession of gas, electricity, water and other works, to requisition food, material, ships, cargo and passenger accommodation, to take possession of coal mines, stocks of coal, and vehicles used in the distribution of coal, to fix the prices of coal, gas, and electricity, and to requisition or control the sale of motor spirit.

## THE SILESIAN PROBLEM.

### Position of British Troops.

London, May 31.  
Some anxiety is felt regarding the position of British troops arriving in Upper Silesia, as the Polish insurgents are apparently established in occupation with French connivance, and though the Germans are exhorted to hold their hand there is a danger of German-Polish incidents by which the British may be forced to abandon a passive attitude. The openly-expressed anxiety of the Germans to help the British if the latter fail to restore order in the disputed area would cause a dangerous situation, affecting the Entente.

Meanwhile the meeting of the Supreme Council has been indefinitely postponed, and the French Press is urging M. Briand not to yield to the Allies. The exchange of Notes between London and Paris mentioned continues. A French Note of yesterday opines that an immediate meeting of the Supreme Council is undesirable, also difficult, with both M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George absorbed in domestic politics, and recommends that a committee of experts go to Upper Silesia immediately to prepare a report on partition, and that Berlin and Warsaw mean while be vigorously enjoined to restore order.

## REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

### U.S. Reported to Have Made Overtures.

Washington, May 31.  
High official quarters state that the Government has already put out informal "feelers" for the purpose of sounding foreign Governments in regard to the conclusion of an international agreement for reduction of armaments.

It is believed that the Government hopes to induce one of the Powers to bring the matter before the Supreme Council, on which America is not represented.

## THE DJAMBI OILFIELD.

### Further U.S. Note.

Washington, May 31.  
The American Note responding to the Dutch reply takes exception to the Netherlands' assertion that the United States protest in regard to Djambi oilfields was entered too late to affect the operation of policy.

## LATEST NEWS CONCERNING THE DERBY.

London, May 31.  
The following alterations in the mounts of the Derby probables have occurred: Bright Orb (Scourse) Glorioso (Carslade), Coldendale (Bullock), Craigenaner (Brennan), Goldfinch (Gardiner), and Brinklow (—) are also starters. Polymastor, Polemarch, Franklin, Golden Myth and Aliados have been scratched.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

London, May 31.  
Gloucester beat Essex by 60 runs. Middlesex beat Somerset by eight wickets. Warwick beat Worcester by four wickets. Leicester beat Glamorgan by 21 runs. Surrey and Sussex played a draw. Yorkshire beat Hampshire by six wickets.

## BOXING CONTESTS.

London, June 1.  
At the Albert Hall last night in a twenty-round middle-weight championship of Europe contest Johnny Basham (Wales) outpointed Gus Platts (Sheffield), the holder. In a twenty-round heavy-weight contest George Cook (Australia) outpointed Frank Goddard (England).

## WORKERS REMOVE EMBARGO.

London, May 31.  
The Railwaymen's and the Transport Workers' Unions have totally removed the embargo on the conveyance of coal, which can now be handled for all purposes.

## TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

### A Coincidence in Nomenclature.

(Reuter's Service.)

Leipzig, May 31.  
The third trial, that of Robert Neumann, seafarer at the working camp attached to the chemical factory at Pommersdorf, near Stettin, opened to-day. Neumann is charged with ill-treatment of prisoners. The real culprit, Sergeant-Major Trinke disappeared. He is believed to be in Poland. Trinke specially selected Neumann to execute his orders.

Berlin, May 31.  
It is announced that the prosecution at Leipzig of Karl Neumann, submarine commander, charged with sinking the hospital ship Dover Castle has been abandoned, as the preliminary examination established his complete innocence.

## ESMONDE TO LEAVE CANADA.

Vancouver (B. C.), May 31.  
Esmonde has been convicted of seditious utterances, and has been recommended for deportation. He has been released on promising to leave the country.

[The above-named, the son of a baronet, was lately expelled from Australia.]

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 1.  
A mandate has been issued appointing General Chung Jok-lin military administrator of Sinkiang and Mongolia and giving him full powers to decide either peace or war with that country. Tsu Kwan and Wong Jim-yuen, the other two big military chiefs have been ordered to assist with supplies and reinforcements.

Shanghai, June 1.  
In the Mixed Court yesterday in the action between Chan Wing-lum and the China Merchants Navigation Company an order was made that all the resolutions passed at the Company's meeting in regard to the election of directors must not be acted upon until the final judgment of the Court.

(Other Telegrams on Page 3.)

## CANTON NEWS.

## FORMOSA.

### Interesting Chat with Mr. Suyuki.

Mr. E. Suzuki, the Japanese Consul General to Hongkong, who returned to his post the other day after a brief visit to Formosa where he combined official business with pleasure, had good news to convey, to a representative of this paper on the improved condition of the Island.

The magistrate of the Shamui district has reported to the Civil Governor that all the troops in his district have established gambling houses, and that they are backed by the military authorities in so doing. As his own influence is not strong enough to enforce prohibition he asks for instructions.

On a joint petition being presented by the city's restaurants and tea houses, the Municipality has agreed not to enforce the new Licence Ordinance for the present.

We take following from the *Canton Times*:

At last the Municipality is doing something toward restricting the noisy motorbuses that are in operation in the city. The unnecessary sounding of the continuous squeaking horns by the motormen of these buses is considered by the public a nuisance. Those whose houses are unfortunately on the newly constructed roads on which these motorbuses run suffer the most for these noisy motorbuses sound their much hated horns even late at night. Now that an order has been issued by the Bureau of Public Utilities requiring that a change in horns on these motorbuses should be made and that the sounding of them should not be continuous unless it has possibilities which would appeal to even the most sophisticated tourist. The fine panorama as well as the hot springs, have given the authorities a sense of its claim to being a health resort, and great importance is now placed on the making of roads and other facilities for travel.

Formosa, as every one knows, possesses a scenery which can be compared with that to be found anywhere, and the beauties of Suzan have to be seen to be appreciated. Situated some 3,000 feet above sea level, it has possibilities which would appeal to even the most sophisticated tourist. The fine panorama as well as the hot springs, have given the authorities a sense of its claim to being a health resort, and great importance is now placed on the making of roads and other facilities for travel.

The authorities of Formosa are also conducting a campaign against the ubiquitous mosquito. The prevalence of malaria in some districts of Formosa has stimulated Japanese interest in investigations regarding a means of prevention and a special serum has been prepared by a Japanese professor, which has been used with great efficacy in the malarial districts.

will also run a canning plant expecting to can tomatoes and all the fruits that the company can raise on the farm.

## STONE-CUTTERS BATHING BEACH.

### News For Kowloon Residents.

We are in receipt of the following communication from the Colonial Secretary:

The Government Bathing Beach at Stonecutter's Island will be open for bathing from Friday June 3rd. By arrangement with the Kai Lung Sze Yau Kai Fong Ferry Co. a launch to carry bathers only will leave the pier at the end of Jordan Road, Kowloon, daily at 4.45 and 5.45 p.m. returning from Stonecutter's Island at about 5.15, 6.15, and 7 p.m. The fare for each passenger will be ten cents to Stonecutter's and back.

A charge of ten cents will be made for the use of the beach.

## DAY BY DAY.

Among those leaving the Colony to-day were Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Mr. C. D. Melbourne, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Autcott.

Owing to damage to the tail shaft the Chinese steamer Shing Cheong returned here to-day from Macao to go into the Kwong Tak Cheong Dock.

Among the passengers who left by the Fusihim Maru-to-day is Mr. E. C. Tregillus, who retired under the new superannuation and retirement scheme from the Customs Service at Canton the early part of last month after forty-one years' service. Mr. Tregillus will visit Canada, and England, his last visit to the Old Country being in 1891. He will return to the Colony at the end of this year and settle down at Ho-mun-tin.

One man has been arrested in connection with a conspiracy by which several men robbed two Chinese girls of a quantity of jewellery of the value of \$300. These girls were on Sunday decoyed to the Tai On Boarding House from Kaumati, and were rendered unconscious with some form of narcotic mixed into the food served to them. After being in this condition for practically a day they woke up to find their jewellery gone, and in its place a number of pawn tickets for the valuable which the robbers had very considerably left behind. The arrested will be brought up for trial by the Magistrate in the course of a few days.

At the Police Court this morning an old Chinese, charged hawking without a licence, informed the magistrate that he was too poor to pay for a licence. He was cautioned. In another case a woman gave the same plea. Sympathetic magisterial consideration prompted the following queries: Are you married? Where is your husband? Have you any children? How many? When did you come to Hongkong? The answers to the queries convinced Mr. Lindsell that the woman was poor. The defendant further explained that she wanted to hawk goods, get the money and then pay for the licence. She was also cautioned.

An old Chinese hawker was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy this morning with being in possession of a dagger. It transpired that the old man was quite well-known and respectable, but had armed himself with the weapon for fear of being attacked. This fear he had gained through having knowledge of a number of attacks on hawkers recently. It was stated by the Police Inspector that the C.S.P. had no desire to press the charge. In discharging the old man, the Magistrate said: "You may be a respectable man, but a weapon like this is not a thing to carry about. You must carry a stick. Don't buy another dagger."

311 WOMEN INVENTORS.

Applications received by the Patent Office from women inventors during 1920 numbered 311.

WHEN THE PREMIER BRIEFED

## COMPANY MEETING.

### Star Ferry Co., Ltd.

The twenty-third ordinary annual meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of Meares, Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd., this morning. There were present (Directors) Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Chairman), Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, K.C., C.M.G., and Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. W. S. Brown (Secretary); and Messrs. J. Hooper, E. Sadick, Ho Leung and S. M. Churn, shareholders.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said: Gentlemen: The report and accounts having been in your hands for several days, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. You will notice from the accounts that the net earnings of our boats amounted to \$12,537.70 more than last year. This is almost entirely due to increases in the 1st and 3rd class traffic earnings other than season tickets; the earnings from the latter source are practically the same as last year. In this connection, I submit for your information, the relative percentages of earnings during the year from each class of passenger. They are: 1st class passengers 31 per cent, 2nd class passengers 1 per cent, 3rd class passengers 35.5 per cent, season ticket holders 20.5 per cent, railway passengers 7 per cent, cargo and sundries 4 per cent.

Acting on the advice of our auditors, we have written up our share investments to their market value on 30th April this year, and transferred the difference, \$2,050.00, to the credit of share fluctuation account. Owing to the considerable sums transferred to this account in past years to cover depreciation in value of our investments, the amount at credit of same has become unnecessarily large, and we have therefore transferred therefrom to the credit of profit and loss account, the sum of \$58,715.00, leaving a balance of \$30,000.00, which is more than sufficient to meet future contingencies. The larger revenue derived from interest during the year further increases the amount available for distribution, and your directors therefore recommend that the bonus from interest account be increased to 60 cents per share and, in view of the desirability of building up a reserve fund, that the sum of \$100,000.00 be allocated for that purpose.

I have nothing further to say in regard to the accounts and I therefore beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented. After they have been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer questions from shareholders.

Sir Paul Chater seconded and the motion was carried.

On the proposition of Mr. Ho Leung, seconded by Mr. Sadick, the appointment of Mr. D. G. M. Bernard as director was confirmed.

On the proposition of the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, seconded by Mr. Ho Leung, seconded by Mr. Sadick, the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland was re-elected.

On the proposition of Mr. Ho Leung, seconded by Mr. Sadick, Mr. F. Maitland was re-elected auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$300 per annum.

The chief mid-week picture at the Hongkong Theatre is entitled "The Son of his Father." — Page 12.

The "Bergloe" having arrived notice is given to consignees of cargo on Page 4.

The United Motor Co. Ltd. in addition to having cars for hire specialise in the cure of every kind of car trouble. — Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 57d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer: 29.79. Temperature: 73. Humidity: 63.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 7.04 p.m.

## THE MONTH'S RAINFALL.

### Interesting Analysis.

We have received the following interesting statement regarding last month's heavy rainfall, from Mr. T. F. Claxton the Director of the Observatory:

The total rainfall at the Royal Observatory in May was 33.785 inches, the greatest on record for May except in 1889, when the total fall was 48.840 inches, of which 33.100 inches fell between 6.30 a.m. on May 29 and 3.30 p.m. on May 30.

The greatest fall in one civil day was 20.495 on May 30, 1889 and the greatest hourly fall 3.400 inches at 4 a.m. on May 30. The corresponding figures for 1921 were 3.915 inches on May 24 and 3.250 inches at 2 p.m. on May 30.

In June, 1892, the rainfall was 34.375 inches. This is the only other occasion on which the total for May, 1921, has been exceeded.

The maximum rainfall recorded in July is 30.07 inches, in August 30.06 inches and in September 30.60 inches.

Normally June is the wettest month of the year with an average of 16 inches, July and August have 14 inches, and May 12 inches.

The total rainfall at Taipo in May 1921, was 35.49 inches, at the Botanic Gardens 33.50 inches, and at the Matilda Hospital 29.67 inches.

The appended details of the fall at the Botanic Gardens have been supplied by the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department.

May 1	0
" 2	0
" 3	0
" 4	32
" 5	22
" 6	165
" 7	41
" 8	18
" 9	15
" 10	631
" 11	149
" 12	0
" 13	0
" 14	16
" 15	117</

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS

## ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

London, May 31.

On the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of Washington, a gift from American citizens to the crypt of St. Paul's, a message from President Harding was read, hoping that this and similar gifts to Liverpool Town Hall and Sulgrave Manor would be regarded as testifying anew to America's long established friendship for the British nation. This gift, he hoped, might inspire continual reciprocation of that sentiment by the British people, in recalling to them their common inheritance in language, institutions, customs and sympathies.

## MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATIONS IN AMERICA.

Washington, May 31.

A pretty, unrehearsed incident occurred at the Memorial Day celebrations when President Harding finished his address at the Arlington National Cemetery. Sir Auckland Geddes placed on the flag beside the President a wreath of roses, presented by the people of Britain and the Dominions in memory of America's sacrifices for liberty.

## RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

London, May 31.

At the Religious Tract Society's annual breakfast at the Cannon Street Hotel, Sir John Jordan presided. He declared that there was no doubt that the moral and educational changes had been remarkable. The Society had a great scope in China. The future great problem was how to reach the mass of unenlightened people, as mastering the language took a life time.

## DISARMAMENT.

London, May 31.

The situation in Berlin is reported as extremely grave, owing to the Premier of Bavaria intimating to Berlin that, in view of strong opposition, he was unable to carry out disarmament according to the Entente's ultimatum by June 30 of the Eiswohnerwehr (Defence Corps), comprising 300,000 irregulars. The British are pressing strongly in regard to this matter. The Reichstag has been hurriedly called and the Berlin Government threatens to enforce obedience with Reichswehr troops.

## UPPER SILESIA.

London, May 31.

Sir Harold Stuart has been appointed British Commissioner of the Plebiscite Commission in Upper Silesia in succession to Colonel Percival, resigned for reasons of health.

## IRELAND.

London, May 31.

Three death sentences promulgated in Dublin to-day include a Royal Irish constable for murder on February 2nd.

## NEW NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

London, May 31.

Commander H. D. Marryat, ex-Senior Naval Officer on the Twangtse River, has been appointed to the command of the light cruiser "Dartmouth" which was withdrawn from the South American Station and placed on reserve.

## THE DERBY.

London, May 31.

Golden Myth is scratched for the Derby.

## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

## Thoughts of Spring—

ALUMNI MEET AT ST.  
JOHN'S UNIVERSITY,  
SHANGHAI.

## Record Attendance.

St. John's University, Jossfield, Shanghai held its annual Alumni Day on the College grounds on the 21st, last, nearly 1,000 members and friends being present.

Mr. O. S. Lien, chairman of the Alumni Association, was in direct charge of affairs, and was ably supported by Dr. W. S. New, secretary, and Mr. Samuel Z. Young, treasurer of the Alumni Association.

The weather was everything that could be hoped for, and the attendance was about four times as large as at any seen at Alumni Day functions of this sort at the College hitherto.

As many former students have not visited their Alma Mater for a long time, the first item on the programme was an inspection of the buildings, both old and new. The University Boy Scouts gave an excellent exhibition of general scouting, including first aid, tent pitching, signalling, etc. Members of the University Dramatic Association pleased everybody with their imitation of St. Mary's Hall students' maypole dance. Some time was then spent in games by members, their families and their friends, which included needle, potato, three-legged, and other races, as well as a tug-of-war.

Tea and refreshment being served, Mr. O. S. Lien, the chairman, spoke briefly of his experience after having left college and the manner in which he was helped by the Alumni Association. He urged every St. John's man to be a member of the Association and thus ensure its success.

In an interesting address the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, B.D., president of the University for the last 30 years, congratulated the members upon their individual successes in life and upon their organizing themselves for public and constructive service. It was indeed a pleasure for him to see that St. John's men could make good.

Following Dr. Pott's address, a fine painting of his own portrait was presented to him on behalf of the Alumni Association, students and members of the faculty.

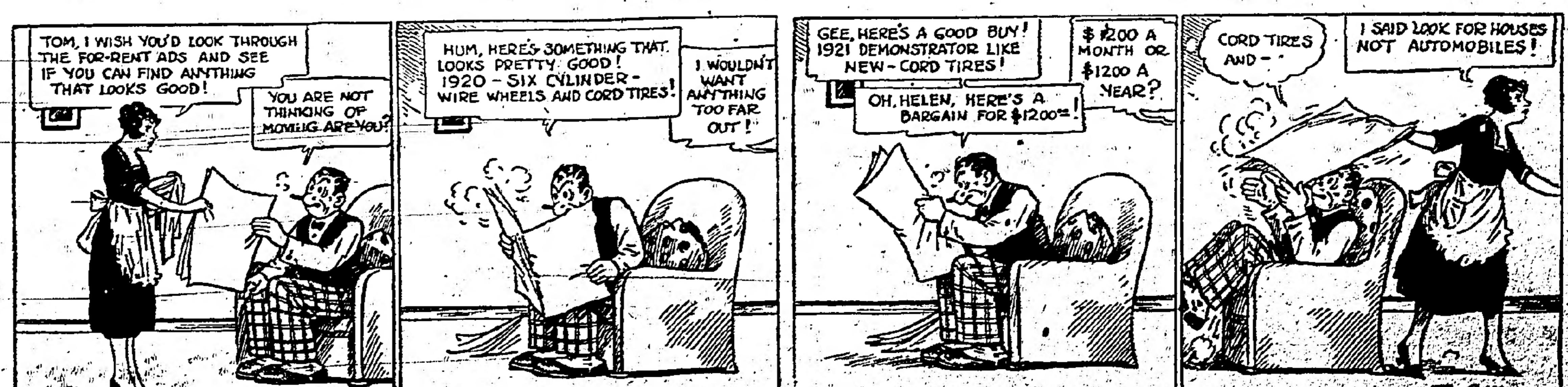
Several interesting announcements were made during the afternoon. These were (1) that St. John's had defeated Soochow University in the Inter-Collegiate Debate, and (2) that St. Mary's Hall would shortly be transferred to its new premises on Brenan Road and thus leave more space on the 'Varsity campus' for St. John's.

A fan, on which was printed the day's programme, was given to all who attended, while children were given sweets and ladies laces.

DR. WANG INTERVIEW  
REPUDIATED.

A telegram has been received in Peking from Dr. Wang Chung-hui stating that the interview at Vancouver, published in Peking on April 18, which was attributed to him was really given by Mr. Lenox Simpson. Dr. Wang and Mr. Simpson travelled together as far as Vancouver, where their arrival was published in the press, which also published an interview with Mr. Simpson.

Owing to a printer's error, a line was omitted in which Mr. Simpson's name occurred, thus making it appear as if the words came from Dr. Wang Chung-hui. The paper corrected the error in the evening edition of the same day and also inserted an expression of regret. This correction was evidently overlooked in the telegraphed version of the interview which reached Peking.





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## THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Dr. Bertrand Russell Against Both "Big Business and Moscow."

Replies to a capitalist correspondent, Dr. Bertrand Russell presents his views upon Communism in the following terms:

Government, University, Pecking.

Your view is that "we only beg the issue by trying to evade the fact of class-war," and you believe it useful to "stimulate clear thinking."

I have considerable sympathy with this view; I merely find it impossible to understand how anybody who follows your advice on this point can come down on the side of the capitalists, except on grounds of simple egotism.

It is this point, among others, that I should like to see you explain in book.

Again, as to "clear thinking" if we are to embark upon it, we had better carry it through to the end. If the class-war becomes world-wide, the issue will be neither the establishment of Communism nor the re-establishment of capitalism, but the ruin of industry and education, and the downfall of our whole civilisation.

I therefore consider that, however small may be the chance of averting the universal class-war, we ought to try and avert it so long as the chance is not nil; and in view of the uncertainty of human affairs, the chance will not be nil until the disaster has actually occurred. I find that those who desire the class-war, and also those who prophesy it without desiring it, are helping to bring it on.

I disagree with your attitude for the same reason for which I disagree with that of the Third International, namely, that it tends to hasten the advent of a cataclysm which may not be inevitable, but will probably produce utter and total collapse if it comes soon.

I am anxious that my own position in the matter should be clear, since I find that it is widely misunderstood. I believe the following propositions.

(1) If the class-war becomes world wide, the quick victory of the proletariat would be a very great good.

(2) The quick victory of the capitalists would be a very great evil, but a far smaller evil than the prolongation of the struggle.

(3) The most probable result would be a warfare lasting for many years taking the form of unprecedented bloody and brutal civil war in all civilised countries, involving universal starvation and ferocity, destroying the means of industrial production, reducing the population of the world by about fifty per cent, and leaving at the end an uncivilised peasant population terrorised by robber bands.

(4) The class-war is not yet by any means certain; there is still a considerable chance that it can be averted by making both sides conscious of the immensity of the danger, and by

burnt down and his children shot before his eyes.

What "liberty" has a man of unpopular opinion in the United States? The "liberty" of being shot in his home, or trampled to death by a hired mob.

What "liberty" has the Hindu, or the Korean, or the Japanese Trade Unionist?

What "liberty" in any country, is the intellectual who can only live by selling his brains to capitalists, whom he hates and despises, for whom he must do work that he knows to be evil, until cynical despair destroys whatever good his nature once contained?

THE POSITION IN RUSSIA.

And what of the restrictions on liberty in Russia?

True, there are political restrictions due to the state of war, and of the same kind as those imposed by your own Espionage Law, or our Defence of the Realm Act. What of other restrictions?

In a climate much colder, in winter, than that of Peking, it is impossible to obtain warm clothing because of the blockade; it is impossible to obtain coal, because of the blockade and Denikin's reckless destruction of the Dopolat basin; it was possible to obtain wood, and vast piles were brought to Moscow during last summer, but they were burnt by incendiaries—Polish, French, possibly English—but certainly agents of capitalism. The result is that, because capitalists dislike a threat to their income, the inhabitants of Moscow have to endure the winter insufficiently clad and in unwarmed houses.

It is impossible to obtain medicines, disinfectants, or soap (except of very bad quality and in very small quantities), because of the blockade; consequently millions of Russians have died of typhus and other diseases, because the comfortable plutocrats of other countries consider every inhabitant of a Communist country, deserving of death by slow torture.

When operations have to be performed, it is impossible to obtain anaesthetics, because capitalists are of opinion that the anguish endured is deserved by those who threaten to make them less rich. Meanwhile education is starved, vitality lowered, and civilisation imperilled throughout European and Asiatic Russia—not by the fault of the Bolsheviks, but by the fault of the rich foreigners who cause Russia to be blockaded and exhausted by civil and external wars.

All the grave restrictions of liberty in Russia are due to this state of affairs, not to any inherent vice of Communism.

I note that you personally oppose the blockade. But it is an inevitable result of the capitalist system, and whoever supports that system is in effect a supporter of the blockade, however much he may regret that other capitalists are less far-sighted than himself.

## THE DAVIS CUP.

Will Japan Provide a Sensation.

The inclusion of Shimizu in Japan's Davis Cup team should make the debut of that country in the international arena a sensational one. It is believed that it will ensure Japan's reaching the final round after defeating France in the semi-finals.

Last year Shimizu beat Andre Cochet, France's leading player, at Wimbledon on a grass court. The final will be played on grass court, upon which the French never do themselves justice. Moreover, it is stated that Tilden considers that Kumagae is in a class ahead of Shimizu.

## AMBER GLASSES.

Amber lenses have proved to be most efficient for outdoor wear in the tropical sun. All irritating light rays are absorbed and the result is a restful feeling to the eye and a relief from the white glare. Amber lenses are especially recommended to those whose work takes them in the sun. Army officers find them indispensable on the range, persons contemplating a sea voyage will find these glasses almost a necessity. Amber lenses of any prescription, in either regular or Toric forms are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Scientific Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1850.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SELECTION OF MEN'S

**UMBRELLAS**

WITH FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES. SMALL FOLDING-PATENT SCREW FERRUL-NATURAL LONDON MADE STICKS.

ALSO

A FINE SELECTION WITH MOUNTED AND HORN HANDLES COVERED BEST QUALITY UNION-TWILL OR SILK

\$8.50 to \$25.00

**JAMES STEER.**2, ICE HOUSE STREET.  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL 2877

TEL 2377.

YOU CAN HAVE THE LUXURY OF A MODERN PORCELAIN LINED BATH WITH HOT WATER NIGHT AND DAY INSTANTANEOUSLY.

ESTIMATES FREE.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

C. E. WARREN &amp; CO. LTD.

30-32 Des Voeux Road.

## EVERYTHING IN THE SWIMMING LINE

FOR LADIES AND GENTS INCLUDING

VESTS, BONNETS, WINGS, TOWELS, SHOES, ETC.

GET READY FOR THE SWIMMING SEASON BY EQUIPPING YOURSELF

AT THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

SOLE AGENT  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,  
HONGKONG.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—A typist able to write in French and English. Apply Box 567 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO BE LET.

FOR RENT.—Desirable suite of 3 Office Rooms first floor, central location. Apply Box 568 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Large cool room with board for married couple or two bachelors may share. Modern sanitation, fine view of harbour. Phone mornings 3591 or apply Box 569 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## NOTICE.

Mr. S. Toyama's connection with this firm has been severed, and the authority given him to sign per procurator has been revoked, on the 31st May, 1921.

K. KIMURA & CO.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1921.

## NOTICE.

## THE HONGKONG GARAGE.

We have this day opened a garage at No. 20 Praya East, Wan Chai. Cars will be available for hire at moderate rates during hours livery cars are permitted to run, and at other times in emergency with Police permission. Telephone 3603.

THE HONGKONG GARAGE.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1921.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Third Gymkhana Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, 4th June, commencing at 3.30 p.m. The Charge for admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

## HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

## REVISED CHARGES FOR LIVERY SERVICE.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of motor spirit, etc., we beg to announce the following reductions in charges for car hire, as from the 1st June, 1921:

## OLD RATE

Large Car at \$8. Per Hour  
Waiting at \$2. Per Hour.

Small Car at \$6. Per Hour  
Waiting at \$1.50 Per Hour.

## NEW RATE

Large Car at \$7. Per Hour.  
Waiting at \$1.50 Per Hour.

Small Car \$5. Per Hour  
Waiting at \$1.25 Per Hour.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLEBRO. LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

## "BENGLOE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

GIBB. LIVINGSTON CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1921.

## BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, the 3rd JUNE, 1921.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1921.

Imports and Exports Office, Hongkong, 30th May, 1921.

## KING'S BIRTHDAY.

This Department will be open for payment of Import Duties and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Friday the 3rd June, 1921. Letters of Ware houses will be entirely closed on that day.

S. L. SMITH,  
Superintendent,  
Imports and Exports.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 4th June, 1921  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

1 case Book-binder Cloth  
2 cases Rubber boots  
1 case Rubber Coats  
3 cases Thermos bottles and fillers

1 case Thermos bottles and kits for bottles  
5 cases Clocks  
3 cases Straight Razors  
6 cases Cinnamon  
6 cases Dragon Blood  
1 case Copper Powder

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.  
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 6th June, 1921  
commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising—

Teak bathtubs, Chesterfield couch, Armchair, Roll top desk, Writing tables, Teak screen, Brass fender, Carpets and Rugs, Pictures and Engravings, etc., etc.

Teak dining tables and chairs, sideboards, dinner-wagon, cupboards, tea-tables, Dinner crockery and glass-ware, etc.

Twin teak bedstead, teak wardrobes, dressing-tables, chest-of-drawers, washstands, toilet crockery, lace curtains, etc.

Also  
A few pieces Crystal Cut-glass  
And

1 Cottage Piano by "Collard & Collard" in good condition  
1 Developing Camera  
1 Cinematograph Machine  
1 Victor Typewriter  
1 Oliver Typewriter

On view from Saturday the 4th June 1921.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.  
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of the China Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd., to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 16th June, 1921  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
on the Premises of the Lin Ma Bang Mine, Lin Ma Hang

The Whole of the Machinery and Plant of the above mine comprising—

1 Six Stamp Battery  
1 Ore Crusher  
1 Wilfley Table  
1 Monarch Table  
2 Hydra Ulic Classifiers  
1 Ropeway

Shafft, Belting, Pipe Line, Pump Wheels, etc., etc.  
(To be sold in one lot)

Terms: Cash on delivery  
LAMMERT BROS.  
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 2nd June, 1921  
commencing at 2.45 p.m.  
at No. 20 Middle Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture  
(Full particulars from catalogue)  
On view from Wednesday the 1st June 1921.

Terms: Cash on delivery  
LAMMERT BROS.  
Auctioneers.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Eastern Asbestos Co. have

this day removed their offices to

No. 1 Prince's Building, 1st floor.

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1921.

## NEW JUDGE OF THE KING'S BENCH.

## Counsel who worked under Lord Reading.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. George Arthur Harwin Branson as one of the justices of the King's Bench Division, in reply to an Address from both Houses of Parliament urging the need of such an appointment.

Mr. Branson has had an extensive practice on the Common Law side, but has not taken silk.

For two and a half years he was closely associated with Sir Rufus Isaacs (Lord Reading) in his work as a Law Officer. It was Lord Reading who appointed him to be Junior Counsel to the Treasury in October 1912, in succession to Mr. S.A.T. Rowlett, who had just been appointed a judge of the High Court.

Mr. Branson is the eldest son of the late Mr. James H. A. Branson, who practised for many years at the Calcutta Bar, and afterwards before the Privy Council.

Born at Great Yarmouth in July 1871, he was educated at Bedford Grammar School, where he was a Foundation Scholar, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was an Exhibitioner and took an Honours Degree in Classics. He rowed for Cambridge in the 1893 boat race.

Mr. Branson was called to the Bar in 1899, and joined the Northern Circuit. Among the cases in which he has been engaged was the prosecution of Whitaker Wright, the actions which arose out of the so-called "Soap Trust," and the litigation between the Post Office and the National Telephone Company. He is joint author of "Schwabe and Branson on the Law of the Stock Exchange."

## OPIUM DEALING AT SHANGHAI.

Several opium shops were raided the other day in the French Concession at Shanghai. In consequence of the action of the authorities, dealers became excited. They have, however, says

the local Chinese press, removed from their former abodes and set up ostensibly as small merchants, some of them in King Loong Kai and Ching Woo Fang alleyways.

There is every reason to believe that the illegal traffic in the drug is still being carried on in this vicinity, says the *Hsin Shih Po*.

## PROPAGATION OF COMMUNISM

## THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

## SILIMPOPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

Agents.

The COWIE HARBOUR CO. LTD.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Members will be held in the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club on Wednesday June 8th, at 12 o'clock Noon.

H. BIRKETT,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1921.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. E. J. Chapman has been appointed Secretary to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1921.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue)

On view from Wednesday the 1st June 1921.

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1921.

## SENSATIONAL DISCOVERIES AT OMOTO-KYO HEADQUARTERS.

## Mask for Seditions and Immoral Practices.

The ban on the publication of anything in connection with Omoto-kyo—Japan's so-called new religion—has been now raised, and a brief outline of what has been going on is available.—On the 12th of February last, the Kioto police authorities having suspected some serious cases of less majesty on the part of the Omoto-kyo leaders at Ayabe, issued an order prohibiting the publication of all news regarding proceedings against the men, at the back of this so-called new religion, and immediately started to arrest those concerned. The official proceedings taken against them were exposed in a book called *Shinyu Hino Maki* (God-taught Volume of Fire), which was published secretly. This contained articles which were considered most detrimental to the national polity. After very careful deliberations on the part of the Minister of Justice and the Chief of Public Prosecutors, several arrests were effected. On the morning of Feb. 12th, a police force numbering more than 200 was collected in Kioto, from surrounding places, and despatched to Ayabe by train. At 8 o'clock, a police force under the command of Mr. Fujisawa, the Chief of the Police Department of Kioto Fu, rushed the headquarters of Omoto-kyo. Mr. Furuya, Public Procurator of the Miyazaki Ku Saibansho, and others, were already in Ayabe, awaiting the arrival of the special force of Police. Mr. Asano, B.A., who was at one time a teacher in a Naval school and one Yoshida Suke-ada, publisher of the book mentioned above, were arrested on warrants issued by Judge Kato. They were taken to the Ayabe Police Station, where they were subjected to a rigorous examination which lasted several hours.

Meanwhile, the police force was divided into several batches and domiciliary searches was made in various places. Deguchi Wanisaburo, son of the first chief priestess of the temple, and president of the Tai-sho Nichi (Osaka), was arrested in Osaka and sent to Kioto for examination. Both Asano and Yoshida were also sent there on the conclusion of their examination in Ayabe. The police force intercepted all communications with the temple, and all documents found on the premises were examined. Seven cart loads of these, together with the important papers of the temple, were taken to the Ayabe Police Station, and later sent on to Kioto. The action of the police was quite unexpected, and a service was going on when they entered the temple. Before the people assembled there realized what was the matter, some of the police rushed to the altar and opened the shrine, which was said to contain the Omoto-kyo god. To the surprise of the police, they found nothing but some insignificant looking stones and white papers, which the adherents in ignorance of the contents of the altar had been worshipping. All communication with the residences of the leading officials of the sect was cut off and domiciliary searches were instituted. Several subterranean rooms were discovered, and in one of them gold, silver and copper coins amounting to nearly Y20,000 were found. In another room, several hundred Japanese swords were seized.

The authorities were informed also that a large tract of bamboo scrub had been purchased by the leaders; but it is not known for what purpose the plantation was meant. The believers in this new-fangled religion are reported to claim that, having been converted, no rifle bullets could do them any harm, and further, that if any aviators dared to fly over the holy ground their machines would immediately fall to earth.

This latter belief is held to explain the purchase of the bamboo plantation. It is further reported that some horrible crimes have been perpetrated in the subterranean chambers, and that murders and outrages on women have been committed in them on more than one occasion.

Altogether, something like seventy people have been summoned to the Kioto Chiba Saibansho and several of them are under arrest. There are over 200 trained young converts enrolled as members of the Omotokyō Young Men's Association. They

are laxative perfection and neither gripe nor purge. Try them to-night, you'll feel better in the morning.

Of druggists everywhere, or

are well trained as political agitators and they have been serving as guards of the temple. If any outsider on visiting the temple spoke against the religion, some of the guards were always ready to take the offender away to some secluded quarter and send him out broken in spirit and physically exhausted, in the evening.

Indeed it is stated that several men who visited Ayabe have mysteriously disappeared.

Foul play is suspected, and the subterranean rooms and tunnels found in the compound lend colour to this view. It has been frequently claimed that the number of converts exceeded 300,000; but it is now stated that the actual number is something between 20,000 and 30,000.

It is true that several wealthy people joined the absurd sect from all classes and some of them are still at Ayabe; but most of them have either

been reduced to poverty or have left the district.

There are still a

# THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND  
PASSENGER SERVICES.

## LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"MACHAON" 13th June London, Rotterdam & Hamburg  
"ANCHISES" 21st June London, Amsterdam & Antwerp  
"LAOMEDON" 8th July London, Rotterdam & Hamburg  
"MENTOR" 19th July London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"HECTOR" 3rd June Liverpool & Glasgow  
"BURYADES" 9th June Genoa, M'les, L'pool & G'ow  
"OANFA" 17th June Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

## PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TALTHYBIUS" 15th June Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver  
"TYNDAREUS" 6th July  
"PROTEUS" 3rd Aug.

## NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"KNIGHT COMPANION" 1st June via Panama

## HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES" 21st June for London  
"MENTOR" 19th July for London  
"TEIRESIAS" 16th Aug. for London

For further information apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
AGENTS.**

## CONSIGNEES.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## CONSIGNEES.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

#### THE Steamship

#### "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
& MANILA.

The above named Steamer arrived from Seattle Wash via por.s on 30th inst. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co. 16 & 17 Kennedy Town, Praya, Hongkong, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 4th June by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 5th June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature immediately.

**PACIFIC S. S. CO.**  
United States Shipping Board,  
Emergency Fleet Corporation,  
Managing Agents,  
The Admiral Line,  
5th Floor Hotel Mansions,  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1921.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
No. 1 for Bladder Cancer, No. 2 for Bladder & Skin Diseases, No. 3 for Skin Diseases, Venereal Disease, Ulcers, Hemorrhoids, etc., French in England, Dr. Leclerc Med. Co., Haverstock Road, N.W. 5 London. The Trade Mark word "Therapión" is on the Govt. stamp issued to certain packers.

# W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

## ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOE UN KOWLOON.

### HARBOUR REPAIRS

Call Flag, "L"

Sole Agents for

"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to  
50 B.H.P. now in stock  
also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K. 21.

Manager ... " K. 633.

Secretary ... " K. 669.

Harbour Engineers, " K. 604 &

K. 622

Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### THE STEAMSHIP "AQUILUA"

From TRIESTE, via VENICE, BRINDISI and SINGAPORE

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th May.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th, ex. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th June at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM,  
COLOMBO & STRAITS.

#### The Motorship "GLENGYLE"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1921.

## ON LOK YUEN CO., LTD.

### THE POPULAR CAFE.

27-33 Des Voeux Road, Central  
First Floor.

### LI HUNG CHANG-CHOP SUEY

at all hours.

Clean, Delicious & Appetising,  
Once Tried Always Asked For.  
European Menus à la carte at  
All Hours. Teas, Ice Cream,  
Cold Drinks, Cakes, etc.,

Special Dining Room for dinner  
parties, accommodating 40 persons,  
with Drawing Room at  
tached.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1921.

## HOTEL LISTS.

### Hongkong Hotel

Corrected to 25th May, 1921.

Peak Hotel  
Corrected to 25th May, 1921.

W. Anderson Mr. and Mrs.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Koukolovsky  
A. Alsdorf Armstrong Miss Koukolovsky

R. Ashton R. Kring Mr. and Mrs.  
H. Aumiller G. Louise E. C. Lake

E. C. Bell H. O. Bird H. P. Lamarche

L. Blacking Mr. and Mrs.  
D. K. Blair Langridge

J. D. Lloyd R. MacGregor

R. Macmillan Mr. and Mrs.  
R. Baker de Jacobs

M. J. Broen R. Baldwin

J. G. Bridger Mr. and Mrs.  
H. B. Bridger Jefferson

H. B. C. Bird Comdr. and Mrs.  
C. Cantlie C. Johnston

L. C. H. Carne Mr. and Mrs. T.

G. F. Caville L. Perkins

Mr. and Mrs.  
G. A. Chadwick W. Roberts

M. J. Brock T. Komatsu

H. M. Banner W. Kaufoldt

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Labansal

Bathurst Capt. and Mrs.  
Miss H. C. Butt Larkins

J. E. Beau Dr. M. C. Lasher

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Champ

R. B. Bellies Miss Lubey

P. J. Bell Miss L. Lillie

C. H. Lim C. H. Lim

H. Benson Mr. and Mrs. E.

O. F. Bishop S. Little

V. Lutecburg Eng. Comdr. W.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Bianey Mrs. J. W. Marker

Mrs. Blackburn and son

E. Boisvaire P. Marks

Mr. and Mrs. E. Brock

A. Brodskit E. H. Mortin

Miss G. I. Mast

Miss H. A. McCarthy

J. F. Buckley E. F. McConaha

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Michie

Miss H. Monteith

Mrs. F. Mooney

R. S. Canvin and child

R. Mr. and Mrs. H. Chambers G. Morrow

W. A. Clarke G. Munro

A. A. Claxton S. F. Murphy

C. M. Cottrell J. R. Murray

N. Croucher Miss A. J. V.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Cutting Nally

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Deakin Mr. and Mrs. W.

H. L. Decker H. M. O'Neill

D. G. Donaldson S. S. Perry

W. A. Donaldson Miss D. E. Pepperell

C. D. Donnan Miss E. Capell

F. A. Eagar J. B. Reed

E. K. Edge V. Reyes

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. A. Rikin P. L. Riggins

E. Edgcumbe Mrs. Rivers

J. J. Elizalde R. R. Roxburgh

Mr. and Mrs. C. Mr. and Mrs. G.

Montague Ede H. Mulder

Mr. and Mrs. R. Endt R. Ruahak

E. G. Ernest G. B. Shanks

Eng. Capt. S. P. Ferguson

J. T. Figueras Capt. Sigvald

J. C. Finch Mr. J. R. Small

Mr. Elman T. P. Small

Mr. and Mrs. C. Florte E. Smith

R. A. Faulker D. P. Smith

H. R. Franz W. V. Steen

J. S. Gardiner S. D. Stonebraker

D. S. Gentell A. Strok

Mr. and Mrs. L. Tan En Kim P. G. Sullivan

A. G. Goldsmith E. W. Tate

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sir Eric & Lady

M. Goodens Stuart Taylor

G. Grenier C. P. Templeton

Dr. and Mrs. J. Mrs. C. Thorue

H. A. Haarman and maid

Capt. T. P. Hall J. T. Tigueras

R. J. Harrison Mr. and Mrs. F.

Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Trink

J

# "The Wine of Kings The King of Wines" CHAMPAGNE

De St. Marceaux, Vin Brut  
or Veory Dry Vintage 1911.

SOLE AGENTS

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.  
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1921.

### SHIPBUILDING RETURNS.

Some delay occurred in the issue of the Shipbuilding Returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the first quarter of 1921, and the reasons are noteworthy. The returns, briefly cabled at the time but now available at greater length are accompanied by a qualifying statement of a kind not previously found in these statistics. This is to the effect that the amount of tonnage then "under construction" in the United Kingdom—3,798,500 tons gross—should not be taken at its face value. The figure mentioned is larger by over 400,000 tons than the tonnage for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, hence on a *prima facie* view the position would suggest ground for congratulation. Accordingly, the compilers of the statistics have found it necessary to introduce the unworded qualification in order to avoid a mistaken inference.

From the qualifying clause it is learned that there are some 497,000 tons on which, owing to the present extreme shipping depression, work has been suspended. There are also some 350,000 tons the completion of which has been postponed owing to the cessation of work by the joiners. Deducting these totals, amounting together to 847,000 tons, from the figures of tonnage described as being under construction, the new shipping on which work was actually proceeding in the United Kingdom is reduced to 2,951,500 tons. The first set of tonnage, being in abeyance through the unfortunate slump, belongs to a different category; one can only hope that an improvement in the world's commerce will ere long justify a resumption of work on this block of tonnage. As for the 350,000 tons, shipbuilders have for something like six months had the mortifying experience of seeing work, in consequence of the joiners' strike, transferred to Continental yards at a time when contracts, contrary to the position obtaining two or three years ago, are the subject of keen competition.

By comparison with the pre-war returns, the reduced total of 2,951,500 tons gross on which work is more or less actively proceeding exceeds the amount under construction at the end of the March quarter of 1914 by 1,060,000 tons. As a matter of shipbuilding activity this is sufficiently encouraging, but just now impels some disquietude as to its employment. If all the nations of the world were busily employed in producing and consuming goods, the increase in the tonnage under construction might be regarded with great satisfaction; but with enormous numbers of the world's inhabitants standing aside from international commerce and with others not working at full measure, the existence of so much shipping in the course of construction arouses mixed feelings. Employment cannot be found for a great many of the ships already afloat. That trade will revive sooner or later we know, and it is the duty of all to consider how they can best help to effect an early improvement. In the meantime, it is a question how the additional tonnage is going to earn its upkeep. For the immediate present, at any rate, new shipbuilding orders cannot be expected on a large scale, which makes it the more deplorable that many of such contracts as are going, as for repairing work, should have to be sent abroad owing to the attitude of a certain section of the workers. The general body of shipyard workers have come to an amicable arrangement with the employers. A number of the joiners have found employment in other fields, this accounting largely for their obduracy. Such extraneous work may not always be available in large volume, so that it behoves the joiners to see reason before the goose quits England to lay her eggs, golden or even silver, elsewhere.

### NOTES & COMMENTS.

#### Our Peak Tramways.

The meeting of the Peak Tramways Company was more than usually interesting as the Chairman, in the course of his speech, indicated that preparations will have to be made this year to accommodate larger trams. In asking sanction for the placing of \$40,000 to the Special Repairs Reserve Account he said that not only would the viaduct at the upper terminus have to be entirely rebuilt this year but the Company would have to re-lay the line from end to end with new rails. These new rails would be of heavier calibre than the present ones as they were needed to cope with larger cars, capable of carrying more passengers. The congestion of passenger traffic on the tramway, at certain hours of the day, has been severely commented on before, and some little time ago the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollard asked several questions on the matter in the Legislative Council. The traffic to the Peak is constantly growing in volume—a circumstance that led the Government to provide the motor road from Morrison Hill—and it is high time that the important residential district of the Peak was better provided for. Not only does improvement apply to the size of the cars, but also to the frequency with which they run. For a certain time in the middle of the day the running is suspended; and the comparatively early hour at which the service stops altogether has been found inconvenient on many occasions. The meeting held yesterday revealed that the receipts in traffic had shown "the very satisfactory increase of \$30,459.79" and the public who have helped to make such increase ought to be given the benefit of whatever improved service the Company and the Government can devise. It is to be hoped that the day is not long distant when the larger cars will be in operation.

#### A Recognised Principle.

And whilst we are on the subject of the Peak Tramway Company and its service to the public, it might not be inappropriate to revert to the question we recently raised regarding the whole of the public utility companies of this Colony. Where a private company enjoys a monopoly in catering to some essential public need, then the community has a right to insist that the service given should be of the best possible kind, and, that after a certain reasonable profit has been made, the surplus increment should be devoted to the improvement of the service or the lessening of public charges. The local Government has intimated its approval of that principle in connection with the Hongkong Electric Company and it also acknowledged the principle when it passed the latest Ferries Ordinance. We have in mind the fact that the whole of our public utility services—trams, lighting, ferries, gas, telephones, etc., are provided by companies enjoying either actual or virtual monopolies and the public has a right, therefore, to insist that surplus profits should be devoted to the improvement of those services and the reduction of consumers' or patrons' costs. In private business a company either succeeds or languishes by reason of its excellence: competition compels it to maintain a certain standard. Public utility concerns often succeed by reason of the public's necessity and the public has a right, therefore, to say that where a monopoly is enjoyed and competition eliminated the Company shall give a service as excellent as if there were competition. There's a moral justice behind the plea, and we are glad to think that our local Government recognises it. In the future development of Hongkong that principle should not be lost sight of.

#### Australia Again.

Surely the Australians must have got the "Indian sign"—to borrow phraseology favoured of boxers—over the willow-wielders of the Old Country! That the Cornstalks are a rattling good combination was amply demonstrated during the M.C.C.'s tour, when Armstrong, Macartney, McDonald & Co. accomplished the unprecedentedfeat of sweeping the board in the five Test matches. Even then there were plenty of believers in England's chances. While in Australia the homeland's cricketers had experienced a measure of ill-fortune, otherwise there is no excuse to offer. The wicket was wet for Australia as well as for England. All praise, then, to the visitors—accustomed to dry pitches—for their greater adaptability.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### THERE IS NOTHING LIKE PUTTING THE SHINE ON ANOTHER'S FACE TO PUT THE SHINE ON OUR OWN.—W. C. GORETT.

Yesterday's health return shows that there were four fresh cases of small-pox, three deaths taking place. There were also two non-fatal cases of paratyphoid fever.

To-day's advertisements contain an announcement that the Hongkong Garage has opened at No. 20 Praya East. The new garage will be the nearest garage to the racecourse and Taikoo. Moderate rates for hire are promised.

The skipper of a small steamer on scheduled runs to Wuchow in reply to our enquiries in regard to the conditions at Wuchow, which is reported to be under martial law, stated that he did not perceive any apprehension at that port of a threatened Kwangtung expedition; nor any signs to show that trade was not proceeding in the normal way.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning a Chinese was charged with picking the pocket of another Chinese in Queen's Road Central yesterday and stealing \$16. The defendant maintained that he was not the thief. The man said he could prove his respectability if he were given opportunity to call witnesses. The case was accordingly adjourned.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell had before him this morning the adjourned case of a Chinese who was prosecuted for failure to report a case of smallpox. The man said he was ignorant of the law, to which the Magistrate replied:

"These laws are for the good of the public health. If you people do not go and report it means that smallpox spreads. It is for your own protection, in fact, \$25."

We learn that in connection with the Kowloon site purchased by the Fred Ellis Estate Agency, that some 200,000 square feet of land have already been taken up. It looks as though the whole property will be taken up by other prospective lessees before many weeks are passed. The buildings on the property are confidently predicated to be completed within eight months' time.

Music lovers will have the opportunity of bearing two concerts to be given in the City Hall on the afternoons of the 14th and 17th inst., when Vladimir Siroiko, Violin Virtuoso, and Harry Ore, Pianist Composer will appear in solos and ensemble playing. Those two young Russian artists have been playing with great success in Shanghai, Japan, etc., and are at present on an extensive concert tour. The arrangements for the concerts here are in the hands of Prof. Danenberg.

There arrived in the Colony yesterday on his way to "La Belle France" Monsieur Bapst, who for the past two years, has been Ambassador at the Court of H. I. Japanese Majesty. M. Bapst, who is well-known in diplomatic circles as a capable official, is proceeding home on leave accompanied by his daughter. On his arrival here by the M. M. Andre Lebon, he was met by the French Consul General and other members of the French community. The vessel on which he travels is due to leave this afternoon.

Three stone-breakers employed at Lyee-moon were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy to-day with committing an assault on other coolies and also with disorderly conduct. The matter arose out of a quarrel between a gang of stone-breakers and a group of poles and hammers were used. Mr. Longinotto prosecuted and Mr. Hind defended. His Worship thought there were lies being told on both sides and bound the parties over to be of good behaviour.

Lord's, and the other leading grounds, England would do herself justice. And now in the first Test match—the hundredth meeting between England and Australia—the men from the Southern Cross have again trounced Albion's representatives. Hobbs' absence was a misfortune, otherwise there is no excuse to offer. The wicket was wet for Australia as well as for England. All praise, then, to the visitors—accustomed to dry pitches—for their greater adaptability.

### AVIATION NOTES.

#### By "Meteorite."

Proceeding the proud distinction of being the only man in the world to occupy such a position, Major S. T. L. Greer, has been appointed air station master at Croydon. It will possibly be known that in the course of time, with the wider spread of aviation, this distinction will be taken away from him, but for the moment he moves in an environment which romanticists have attempted to colour with vivid descriptive pictures. From his office in a big central tower perched on four legs high above the hangars and service buildings at Croydon, it is stated, Major S. T. L. Greer the first air station master in Great Britain—it is believed, the first in the world—will direct all arrivals and departures at that aerodrome.

Major Greer, who, according to the London "Star," has had wide experience in military and civil flying, will be charged with giving safe landing orders to all incoming machines, and thus prevent collisions on the aerodrome. By wireless he will be able to instruct an aeroplane on its way from Lympne, after crossing the channel from Paris, either to increase or slacken speed so that it does not collide with the arrival from Amsterdam, and "joy riders" lingering on the airway signalling for a landing at Croydon. The answer will be flashed back—green light if the way is clear, or white if no landing space is available and the flier should defer his arrival till space can be made ready.

"It is all so matter of fact," says the "Star," "this first air post in the world, all so full of wonders locked up in innocent little houses beside the mighty hangars, that it is only when one gets behind the scenes that one realises its outstanding features. A lighthouse to guide pilots light up and goes out automatically, its 72,000 candle-power beam visible from the air for thirty miles. Three powerful searchlights help with the night flying operations. Near by is a rocket apparatus for signalling. The old flares used to indicate to night pilots the direction of the air currents—since a machine always lands head to wind—have been replaced by an ingenious landing light in the shape of a huge capital L. It is let into the ground, the electric bulb being covered with glass safe for an aeroplane to land upon. The upright arm of the L faces the direction in which the wind blows."

It is with a feeling of profound regret that the death is recorded of Lieutenant William D. Coney, which sad event occurred at 5.20 p.m. March 30, in a hospital at Natchez, Mississippi, whither he had been taken after injury in an aeroplane accident at Crowley, Louisiana, March 25, at 7.30 a.m. It was in a dashing and gallant attempt to stretch his own record in making a one stop flight across the continent that Lieutenant Coney met with the disaster that resulted in his death.

In the evening of Feb. 21, Lieutenant Coney left Rockwell Field, San Diego, California for Pablo Beach, Jacksonville, Florida, in an effort to cross the continent in a day, in a one stop flight. Because of engine trouble Lieutenant Coney was forced down at Bronte, Texas, flying thence to Love Field, Dallas, from which point he made one hop to Jacksonville, actual flying time for the transcontinental flight being 22 hours 27 minutes. Disappointed by his inability to produce the performance aimed at in this flight, Lieutenant Coney desired to make a return trip from Jacksonville to San Diego in a one day, one stop flight. It was this attempt that ended fatally on March 30. Hoping off from Pablo Beach at 1.40 a.m. March 25, engine trouble forced Lieutenant Coney to attempt a landing at 7.30 the same morning. His plane struck a tree, and fell 75 feet, Lieutenant Coney sustaining injuries that resulted in his death.

#### DUKE AS DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAIRMAN.

The Duke of Bedford has been elected chairman of the Woburn (Beds) District Council.

### AN EMPLOYEE'S BONUS.

#### Interesting Legal Debate.

Arising out of a agreement alleged to have been entered into between the Hop-Yau firm and an employee named Hui Kau, in which the firm agreed to pay a bonus on the year's profits, an interesting case came before Mr. Justice Wood at the Summary Court, yesterday afternoon, when the Hop-Yau firm claimed from Hui Kau the sum of \$173.15, wages overdrawn. Mr. H. C. Lee appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. F. B. Mason represented defendant.

Mr. Mason admitted the amount overdrawn, but contended that defendant was entitled to the money. The amount was correct, but a similar sum was due to defendant in respect of a bonus.

Mok Pan said he took over the management of the business on Feb. 11th, 1918. Defendant, who joined the firm in 1914, was then getting \$15 a Chinese month and a commission of 10 per cent. on the year's profits, and at that date the accounts between plaintiffs and defendant were square.

His Lordship asked to see the books of the firm, which Mr. Lee handed up to him, with the exception of certain books for 1916 and 1917, which Mr. Lee said had been sold.

Mr. Mason submitted that if the books could not be produced, plaintiffs had no case.

Witness continued that at the end of the year the firm's profits were over \$3,000 and after defendant had been paid \$200 commission the accounts showed that he was overdrawn.

Mr. Mason said his whole case rested on the missing books. He contended that during the years 1915 and 1917, there was a bonus due to defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mason, witness said between 1914 and the time he took over he knew nothing of the business.

Mr. Mason: In 1916 your firm made a profit of \$1,500?—No profit was made that year.

In 1916 and 1917 your accountant embezzled the money of the firm?—No, the accountant has never embezzled the firm's money.

Mr. Mason said in the years 1916 and 1917 the business showed a profit of \$2,800, but a bonus was not paid because the profit had been swallowed up by the accountant embezzling the firm's money. Defendant was not responsible for the embezzlement, and Mr. Mason submitted that he was entitled to receive a bonus.

His Lordship said the evidence showed that defendant was not entitled to ten per cent. on sales, but on ten per cent. of the profits declared at the end of the year. Witness had stated that during those years there were no profits.

Mr. Mason said there were no books to show whether there were any profits or not. "Where are the books for 1916 and 1917?" he asked witness.

Witness replied that the books had been sold.

Mr. Mason said it seemed to him that the books had disappeared.

### THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

#### Today's News.

Our special correspondent at Shanghai writes as follows concerning the opening heats of the swimming competition in the Far Eastern Olympic Games at Shanghai yesterday:

Japan gained three places in the quarter-mile. Japan also has five and the Philippines one representative qualified in the 100 yds. back-stroke competition. In the mile Japan gained three places.

The Philippines took the first and second places and the Japanese the third in the 50 yds. All the times were records, except in the 50 yds.

ed very conveniently. The whole dispute arose on the bonus for 1916 and 1917.

Witness said no profit was made during those years and so the employees were given no bonus. He knew that the accounts were square in Feb. 1918, because he paid defendant over a hundred dollars, which he was not entitled to under the agreement but which he was given to encourage him in his work.

Hung Wing said he managed the business from 1914 until it was taken over by previous witness, and they made no profit during the whole of that time.

He denied that the accountant had embezzled the firm's money, and said defendant would not have been entitled to a bonus if there had been any profits.

Mr. Mason said his defence was that defendant was entitled to a bonus from the day on which he joined the firm. Profits had been made, but there was no bonus given for 1916 and 1917, owing to the embezzlement. Defendant was told that he could draw the money afterwards, and he had done so.

Defendant, in the box, denied receiving any money when the management changed hands. A bonus—about \$280—was due to him, but nothing was paid owing to the fact that the accountant had absconded. The firm promised to pay the money later.

In summing up, His Lordship said the issue before the Court was whether the account was a running account dating back to the early days of the firm or if it was closed by mutual consent in Feb. 1918. The real point was not what the state of the account was at that time, not the circumstances that led to a change of management, it was whether the account in February 1918, was closed to both parties. It seemed to him that the account was closed by mutual consent in Feb. 1918.

His Lordship said the evidence showed that defendant was not entitled to ten per cent. on sales, but on ten per cent. of the profits declared at the end of the year. Witness had stated that during those years there were no profits.

Mr. Mason said he was inclined to believe that the firm met to consider their position and found their accountant gone and their money gone with him. They discussed the situation, the accounts were closed and no balance was carried forward to the following year. Judgment would be given for plaintiffs, with costs.

## Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Since Lloyd George began to tell the pushful Poles just where they got off at and to what extent they could be expected to treat the Versailles Treaty and yet not make it a "scrap of paper," I've been very amused to read Herr Wirth's utterances w/r to regard to England. All of a sudden we began to be very fair folks. "Yes a Daniel, come to judgment," we almost hear the worthy Chancellor say. When I look back and think of that time, there's no' one of us but can gainsay the fact that time is indeed a great healer. Some of these days I wouldn't be a bit surprised if it should leak out that we've signed up a secret treaty w/i Germany and that the most-favoured nation clause will once more begin to operate in the way of according her nationals the privilege of carrying our soup and fish and relieving the tedium of the times w/i her once famous bands. Our bartering during the past six years has been on patriotic lines but surely the time has come to realise that a haircut by any other hand would look as neat. I can see our scare head lines disappear and those who compile our news bills reduced

## NOTICE

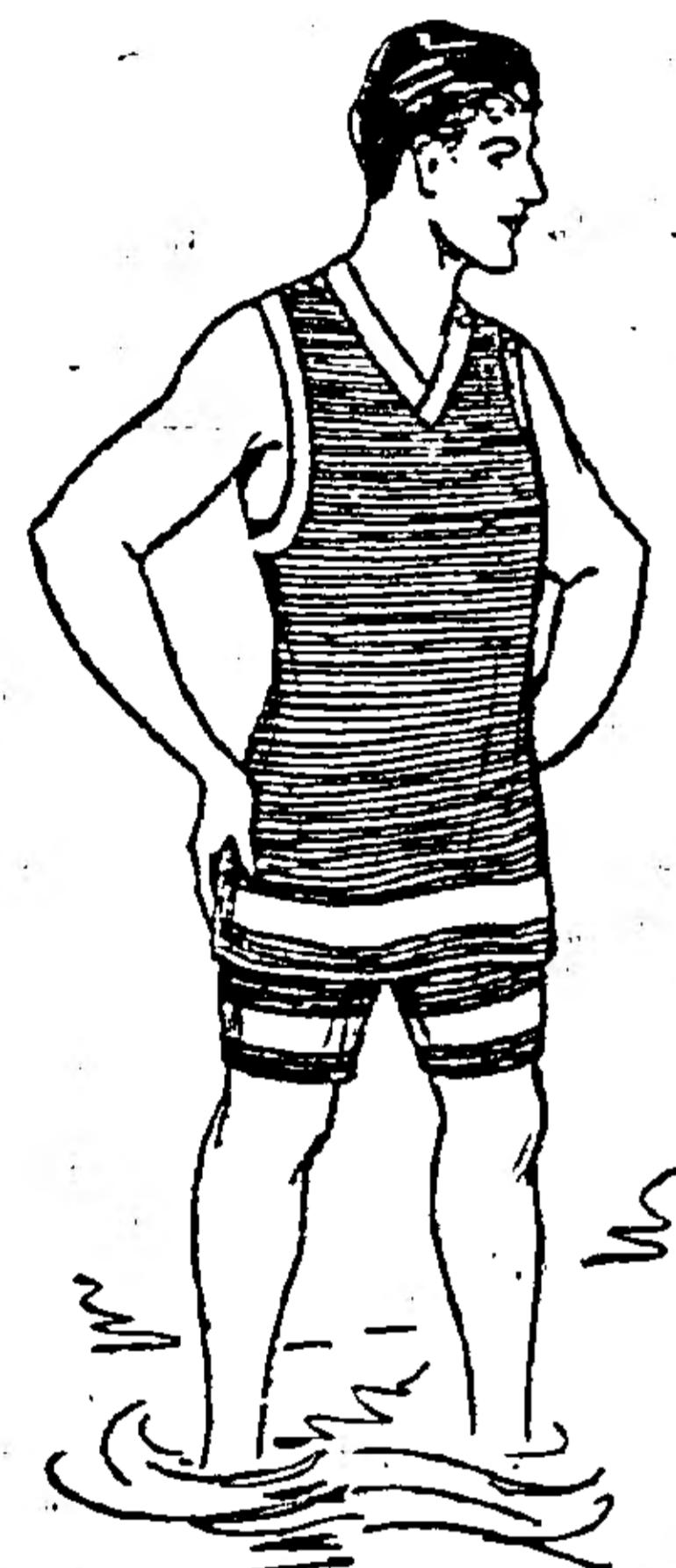
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## H.M.S. TITANIA.

Fancy Dress Ball.

The Titania's fancy dress ball, held at the Seamen's Institute last night, was a great success, over two hundred persons participating. The dance was originally arranged to take place on board the ship, on May 4th, but owing to unfavourable circumstances it was postponed several times and it was eventually considered advisable to hold it at the Institute. The Signal and Electrical staffs are to be complimented on the way in which the decorations and lighting were carried out and praise is due to the Rev. G. Statt,

M. A. A. Bailey and P. T. J. Forsyth for the success of the evening generally. Music was provided by the ship's band.

The dresses were realistic and original, and the judges (Commander C. Cantlie, Mrs. Roberts and Chief Stoker Masters) found no small difficulty in deciding to whom the prizes were to go. Capt. Benning, D.S.O., gave the first prize for ladies and the first prize for gentlemen and the two second prizes were given by the Ward Room officers. They were presented by Mrs. Roberts. "The Titania's band" and "Good luck to the Submarine Flotilla" carried off the prizes for ladies and the gentlemen's prizes were awarded to "Government waste" and "Unemployed ex-Service men."

## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

## Official Celebrations.

To celebrate His Majesty's Birthday on Friday there will be a review of the troops by H.E. the Governor on the Hongkong Cricket Ground, at 9 o'clock; there will be a reception to foreign consuls at Government House, at 11.30; and in the evening a reception and ball will be held at Government House, private entry at 9 o'clock and public entry at 9.15.

Unless it is raining no motor cars or rickshaws will be allowed in the Government House grounds. Private and public chairs will be allowed to enter and private chairs will be permitted to park within the grounds, but public chairs will park outside.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Have you no kinsmen to help you?" was asked of a poor man who applied for relief in Brussels recently. "My only brother died 150 years ago," answered the applicant. Amazing as was his statement, it proved to be true. A still more extraordinary lapse of time between the birth of two brothers is recorded by Henry Bellenden-Ker, a well-known English lawyer of the early nineteenth century. One of the witnesses in a probate action in which Bellenden-Ker was engaged was asked if he had any brothers or sisters. He replied that his only brother had died 152 years before. A murmur of incredulity ran through the court, yet documentary evidence was produced to confirm the old man's statement. His father had married at the age of nineteen, and by this wife had a son who died in infancy. He married again at the age of seventy-five and had another son, the witness, who was ninety-six when he gave his evidence.

There is probably no examination in the world which sets up more discontent than that now to be undertaken by the Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy, says a writer in a Home Journal, referring to the annual view. In most examinations the candidates who are unsuccessful receive their defeat with a certain philosophy—without, at least, railing at the examiners. But the Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy has the pleasant knowledge, year after year, that it is certain to do the wrong thing, that the majority of the rejected will charge the rejection either to prejudice or to sheer incompetence, and that the public, which has really no means of delivering a proper verdict, will endorse the complaints of the rejected by declaring that what has been left out cannot possibly be worse than what has been accepted. In vain have various members of the Hanging Committee left memoirs for us in which we are assured that the work is carried out with the most meticulous care, and that if there is an even division of votes among the members of the Committee the casting vote of the President is generally on the side of mercy, but these pleas are always rejected with scorn.

In China says a writer in a Home journal, the popular explanation of an eclipse is that a heavenly dog has eaten the sun, so that he has to be frightened or persuaded to restore it to its place in the sky. This belief, however, is gradually being dispelled by the spread of Western knowledge. It is related in the biography of Mr. Samuel Pollard, the well-known missionary in Yunnan, that on one occasion, when he knew that an eclipse was at hand, he prepared a scientific account of it in Chinese and had hundreds of copies printed from a wooden block. At the right moment he distributed these leaflets in a crowded market-place, and had to clamber upon a table to escape being trodden down by the eager throng. This attempt to give a reasoned explanation of the eclipse from the standpoint of Western science made a favourable impression upon the better-educated people. But the mandarins, whether they accepted this version or not, had to go through with the prescribed ritual for saving the sun. Mr. Pollard and his friends went to the Yamen to witness the ceremony. All the officials of the city were assembled in their gorgeous robes, and in the presence of an excited multitude they went through their prayers and prostrations amid the noise of horns and the crash of gongs.

The lecturer indicated what he deemed to be the cause of the

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

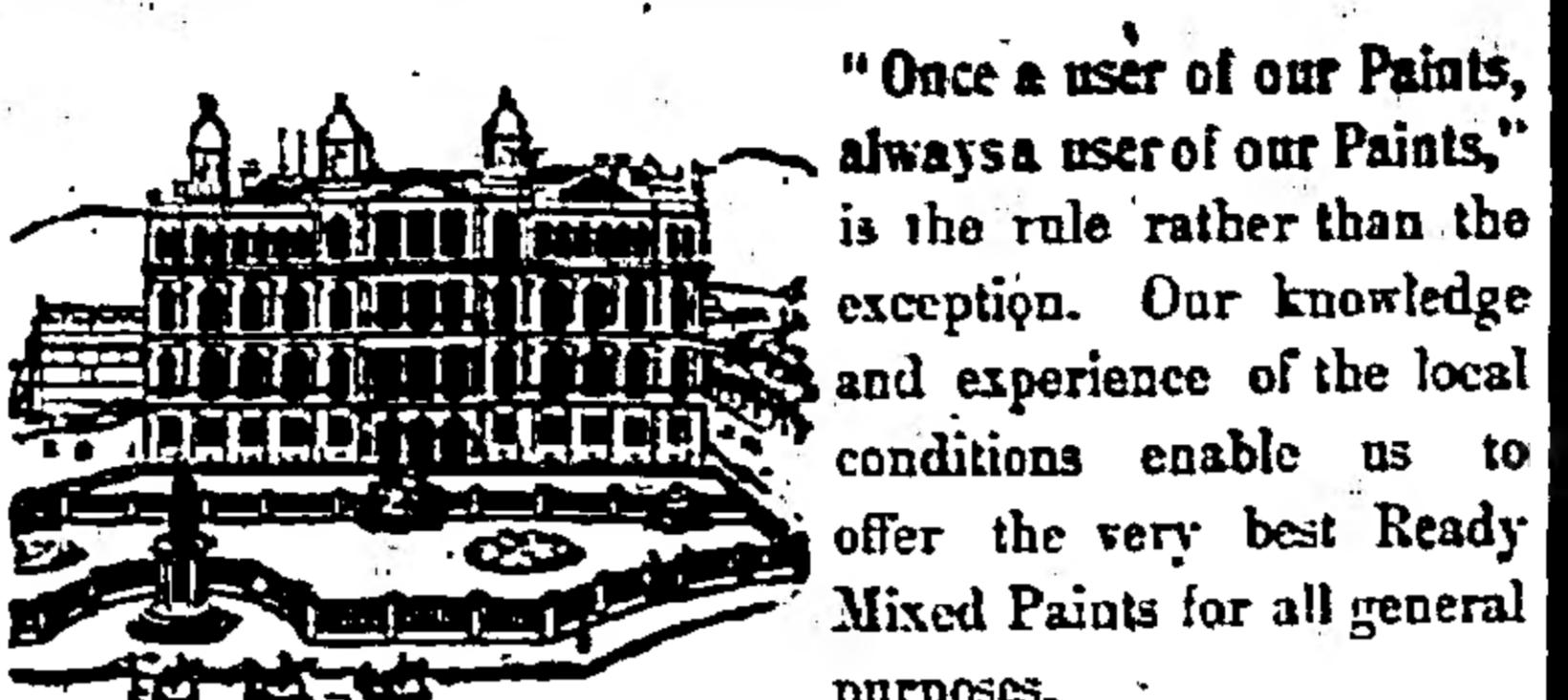
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## INDIA'S LOVE OF SHAKESPEARE.

## The Dramatic Instinct.

At the Shakespeare Hut, now the Indian Students' Hostel, the chief centre of Indian student life in London Sir Israel Gollancz, the founder of the Shakespeare Hut and chairman of the Shakespeare Association, delivered a lecture on "Shakespeare and India." Sir William Meyer, High Commissioner for India presided.

The Lecturer said that during the war the Shakespeare Hut had ministered to the comforts of well-nigh a million of our fellow-subjects from over the seas; and it was well that during this time of peace Indian students were making it their home, while learning the best lessons of Western civilization. Happily, Carlyle's question—put in 1840—had now lost its application—

"Will you give up your Indian Empire or your Shakespeare?" India's pride was deep in being able to claim Shakespeare as at once the British Empire's and the Indian Empire's common prized possession. On Saturday a movement had been inaugurated in India, likely to grow from strength to strength, for the annual observance of Shakespeare Day throughout the whole of the Indian world—a fitting sequence to the unbounded enthusiasm for the poet's work, which has manifested itself in renderings of many of the plays into the Chief Sanskrit-Aryan languages of the North and the Dravidian of Southern India. Sir Israel Gollancz set forth a classification of some of these dialect renderings, and from the survey it would seem that the order of preference placed Romeo and Juliet in the first place. The Merchant of Venice, Othello, and Hamlet following. This was the result of an inquiry made (but not printed) in 1916 for the Tercentenary "Book of Homage," which gave a large place to tributes from India, headed by Rabindranath Tagore, who wrote how the palm groves by the Indian Sea raise their tremulous branches to the sky, murmuring Shakespeare's praise.

To-day the French. All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods. Shone down the English; and to-morrow they Made Britain India; every man that stood Showed like a mine.

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Smart Little Frock of Peach Tinted Handkerchief-Linen

## Modes of the Moment.

All the styles are young this season, but modes for around twenty are the very spirit of youth itself. Short skirts, little sleeves that show dimpled arms, frilly flounces and tiny ruffles and much emphasized sashes give the very young woman a little-girl suggestion that is captivating. It is hard, these days, to tell the grown-up little girl from the actual little girl dressed in grown-up clothes. Few maidens of twenty look a day over sixteen.

### MILLINERY PICTURESQUE IN STYLE.

Hats for such young wearers are picturesque rather than dashing or dashing—though some of the little turbans are worn in a very dashing way. The hat of twenty-years-old is apt to be either very small or very large and it is either a close little turban put on at a rakish angle, or a sailor shape with drooping or rolled up brim. Tailored hats are liked by these younger women—the hats that have a sporty dash about them and a boyish suggestion. Girls leave the flower-decked turbans and the feather-laden large shapes to older women, they know their fresh youth can stand the severe tailored styles in millinery and softening lines are not imperative. And girls seem to love the dangling hat trimmings; the tassels, bead ornaments and fringed ribbons that hang down from the brim at one or both sides. Nine out of ten hats for youth have these dangling trimmings.

### TAFFETA FROCKS IN QUAINTE STYLES.

But it is the frocks of twenty and under that are the despair of older women. Such entrancing styles are shown in the misses' departments and in the specialty shops where youth is catered to. Such engaging styles rarely find a way into departments where women's sizes are carried. The reason is, of course, that all sizes under thirty-six suit youthful figures and designers make frocks in these sizes youthful in style. They are not afraid to venture upon striking styles or eccentric lines or gay colours as they would be in a run of sizes up to the ample forty-fours, some numbers of which must be worn by women who would look absurd in youthful and pronounced modes.

A great many of the youthful frocks this season are of taffeta—delightful little frocks, crisp and ruffly, with short sleeves and short skirts. Some of these frocks have panels with small ruffles all the way up gathered at either side of the skirt. Others have little ruffed aprons. A quaint little frock of pearl gray taffeta is pictured. The flat, youthful bodice, with its square neckline and turned-down collar, drapes into a sash effect that comes over the gathered skirt and on skirt and sleeves are stirred punts of the silk. The collar is of handkerchief lawn in palest lavender with an embroidered border of tiny white and purple violets.

A more elaborate taffeta frock for a young girl is in navy blue shade with embroidery of white seed beads and stripes of white Georgette inserted in sleeve and skirt as part of the embroidered design. A feature of this frock is



This Blue Taffeta Frock is Embroidered with White Rice Beads

down, to give the effect of a jacket opening over a vestee. This is a gay and jaunty little frock and comes also in grey with orange sash and in navy in gray tone. Narrow pleated ruffles with picot edge run obliquely down the skirt from belt to hem, the ruffles overlapping at the center of the skirt but revealing their separate starting and ending points at belt and hem. The bodice has a round neck finished with a pleated ruffle and similar ruffles hang from the elbow sleeves.

### VERY SHORT SLEEVES FOR GIRLHOOD.

Instead of growing longer, sleeves have grown shorter. Some frocks for young women have no sleeves at all, the armhole finishing the bodice at either side. A frock of this kind is made of wide moire ribbons used vertically and set together with chenille braid—yellow ribbons and black chenille. There is a simple round neckline, no sleeves and no sash. But the frock is tremendously chic. Summery frocks all show the very short sleeves that stops considerably above the elbow. Cool and delightful those little abbreviated sleeves will be—but how about the danger of freckled arms? A pretty frock of peach pink handkerchief linen pictured, has the little sleeves referred to. Tiny ruffles are sewed across these sleeves and on the flounces of the skirt. A small collar turns back at the neck, and this collar and the opening at the front of the neck are edged with a tiny ruffle.

The sash of horizon blue ribbon runs through a shirred casing which forms the waistband. A typically girlish hat accompanies this frock, a broadbrimmed model of straw, faced with peach pink taffeta and trimmed with a flat wreath of appliqued leaves in horizon blue.

Wrinkles can generally be removed from a silk dress by hanging it over a bathtub filled with water hot enough to steam and then drying it where nothing will touch it.



Distinctive Little Frock of Pearl Gray Handkerchief Linen

### HOW TO ACQUIRE A GRACEFUL POISE AND CARRIAGE.

Everyone except infants or those helpless with age or disease does a certain amount of walking, but few of us do it with any degree of grace or beauty. The first thing in acquiring a graceful carriage is to learn to hold the body correctly when standing. Women are prone either to carry their shoulders hung back, as if a ramrod had been thrust down the spinal column, or else to slouch dejectedly, with head poked forward, stomach protruding, and knees bent and uncertain. The chief thing is to keep the chest out, and the lower part of the body in. This done, the shoulders fall naturally into easy, graceful lines.

### THE ERECT TEST.

The body should be erect, inclining slightly forward from the hips up, the weight on the balls of the feet, never on the heels, the knees held together, the arms hanging naturally at the sides, the chin up, the chest forward, and the abdomen back. Inflate the chest and step in front of a door, letting the toes touch the woodwork. If at the same time the forehead and chest meet the door panel the standing position is correct. Another simple test for unsteady, wavering gait in-

good standing is to take the position shoulder, hips, and ankle joints in line, and the head poised as if carrying a burden upon the crown. Now have someone pass a hand over the back and shoulders. If the shoulder blades can be felt the attitude is still awkward. It takes possibly a month of morning exercise before the body falls naturally into the correct position, the chest up, the abdomen in, the weight falling on the balls of the feet. At first it is necessary to assume the attitude consciously, and that means stiffness, but the habit once acquired one loses all thought of the process, and gets an unconscious dignity of bearing.

### BOOTS AND BEARING.

A woman's bearing depends largely upon the boots she wears. If they pinch her feet she can have, no repose or elasticity. Her chief desire is to get to her destination as swiftly as possible, in order to lighten the exquisite torment in their swollen veins and cramped muscles. Tight boots, however, are less destructive to grace in walking than very high heels. Even ordinary walking boots have the exaggerated Cuban heel which throws the body completely out of plumb and produces an ungainly gait.

### ACQUIRE AN EASY POISE.

A famous physical culture teacher gives the following instructions to her pupils after they have acquired poise. "Think of someone you love very much and have not seen for a long time," she says. "Your mother? Yes. Then come to your mother. Ah! but you forgot to forget yourself. Now, again. That is better; but you rushed. Easy does it—easy." This teacher favours the gradual placing down of the foot, toes first, not turning it out at an angle, but letting it face forward naturally. Turning out the toes is ugly and ungraceful.

### NOTIONS.

Now that most things that are fashionable glitter, don't throw away expensive gold and silver laces just because they have become tarnished.

Baste the lace on a piece of woollen cloth, stretch by tacking to a table or ironing board, and remove all dust by giving it a thorough brushing.

Next apply powdered burnt alum with a soft brush. Allow to stand for a few minutes before removing the lace from the woollen and dusting free of powder. The burnt alum restores the bright finish to the lace.

Gold and silver cloths and nets may be rehabilitated in the same way.

Everything seems to be towering now. Candlesticks are tall and slim and candles are even taller. Cake and candies on the luncheon table are carried aloft by tall pedestaled compotes. Ices and sherbets are served in tall-stemmed glasses. As for flower vases they increase in height and in slenderness—like the willowy ladies in the fashion drawings of magazines.

### GOOD FOR ALL TIME WEAR



This New Stenciled Blouse has Tucked-in Linen Lawn Vestee, the Very Latest Touch!



Notice the sheath of soft black lace which trails alluringly under the chin and across the shoulder. The girl with rather wide eyes is safe with such a trick—but beware now slim-faced girls! The frock is taffeta with the youthful triple-tiered skirt and surplice collar. The latter is cream organdie while the dress itself is a combination of brocade and white.

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## THE JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

## Reasons for the Visit.

A matter of eager, restrained speculation in the Japanese Press and in the Diet is the reason for the Crown Prince's visit. This was very hurriedly arranged, though Japanese officials had been in London on this mission for some weeks previously. But it had not been actually settled, and, according to advices from Japan, was only decided upon very suddenly. Speculation in that country is as to the reason. There appear to be two reasons, writes a correspondent in the *Observer*.

The first is that the Emperor and Empress feel very strongly that the Crown Prince should see the world, and it is a matter of some importance that he should see it very soon. The Emperor's telegram to President Harding confirms this view. Once H.I.H. has assumed greater responsibilities, which, it is to be hoped will not be for many years, he will be unable to travel abroad. The health of the Emperor therefore is one reason.

The second is the recognition by the throne of the necessity of introducing and developing a more democratic monarch than has ever ruled in Japan. During the early years of his reign the present Emperor caused the greatest uneasiness in bureaucratic circles by the manner in which he drove out amongst the people, a practice unfortunately curtailed of recent years by the state of his health. The Princess Nagako no Kuni, to whom the Crown Prince has been betrothed, is the daughter of the Prince and Princess Kuni, a branch of the Fushimi family, a collateral of the Imperial House. The Prince and Princess are the most democratic members of the Japanese Imperial Family. They have twice visited America on the first occasion in 1909, and again on the occasion of the Hudson Tercentenary. In that country, the most democratic in the world, they created the most favourable impression, so much so that it was said that if the Prince had represented Japan at Washington there would have been no Californian question.

Those acquainted with Japan, and the conditions which have arisen during the war, recognise that a situation is being

SAWED WOOD AT 101.  
Mr. E. Buswell, of Creton Northamptonshire, has died at the age of 101. He celebrated his 101st birthday by sawing wood, which, he said helped to keep him "young." He was three times married, and leaves nearly 50 living descendants.

## PORT INTELLIGENCE.

The following shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to today to-day.

## Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	To
Haihong	Douglas	Foochow	Whi.
Hopang	J. M.	Shai	Whi.
Hydrogen	Chin K.	Swatow	Whi.
Luchow	B. S.	Bangkok	Whi.
Kwangs	B. S.	Conce	Whi.
Sunning	B. S.	Canton	Whi.
Bangoo	Gibb Livingstone	London	Whi.
Andre Lebon	M. M.	Yokohama	Whi.
Yan M.	M. R. K.	Canton	Whi.
Namur M.	Nanyo K.	Kobe	Whi.
Hok Canteu	Wo Hong	K. G. Wan	Whi.
Kung Hong	Wak Hong	Shanghai	Whi.
Shing Ching	Foo Hong	Canton	Whi.
Paoching	R. & S.	Canton	Whi.

## Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure
Lukang	J. M.	Haihong	Today
Yangtsekiang	Pak Hong	Swatow	Yesterday
Kung Hong	P. & C.	Shanghai	Yesterday
Plasy	St. & Dixon	Shai	Yesterday
West Islip	B. S.	Manila	Yesterday
Talichiyun	B. S.	Boston	Yesterday
Knight Companion	B. S.	Shai	Yesterday
Toshimi M.	N. Y. K.	Hongkay	Yesterday
Toyotomi M.	M. B. K.	Keeling	Yesterday
Jinba M.	B. S.	Samarang	Yesterday
Taikowanyi	P. M. S. S.	Singapore	Yesterday
Jacob	B. S.	Swatow	Yesterday
Hanyang	Douglas	Swatow	Yesterday
Haiching	Yue Woo	Tsingtau	Yesterday

## Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
K. Companion	Bank Line	New York	1st June
Loretta	S & D	New York	1st
K. Companion	S & D	New York	1st
Fushimi M.	S & D	Japan Ports	1st
Alesor	J. M. C.	Hamburg	1st
Plasy	S & D	Shanghai	1st
West Islip	S & D	Manila	1st
Samareng	Nanyo K.	Java	1st
Winyah	Ad. Line	New York	2nd
Sunning	B. S.	Shanghai	2nd
Lina	B. S.	Singapore	2nd
Shanti	B. S.	Singapore	2nd
Chakang	J. M. Co.	Calcutta	2nd
Foothing	J. M. Co.	Swatow	2nd
Hopang	J. M. Co.	Swatow	2nd
Hector	B. S.	Liverpool	2nd
Haikong	D. L. Co.	Foochow	2nd
Yaensang	J. M. Co.	Manila	2nd
Nanking	C. M. Co.	Manila	2nd
Suyang	B. S.	Tsingtao	2nd
Fookang	J. M. Co.	Kobe	2nd
Tsuruga M.	N. Y. K.	Japan	2nd
A. Apar	P. & O.	Rangoon	2nd
Kailong	B. S.	Haiphong	2nd
Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	Japan	2nd

## Impending Arrivals.

(Supplied by our Advertisers.)

Vessel	Agents	From	Due Hongkong
Arratoon Apacar	P. & O.	Moji	2nd June
Tsuruga M.	N. Y. K.	Singapore	3rd
Denchon	B. S.	Singapore	4th
Dunera	P. & O.	Kobe	5th
Malacca M.	N. Y. K.	Singapore	5th
Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	Singapore	5th
Bakuro M.	T. K. K.	Nagasaki	5th
Eastern	P. & O.	Sydney	6th
Yantze	B. S.	Suez	7th
Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	Yokohama	8th
Nanking	J. M. C.	San Francisco	10th
Glenary	J. M. C.	Europe	12th
Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	London	12th
Bangoo M.	N. Y. K.	Calcutta	13th
Nikkii M.	N. Y. K.	Sydney	15th
Kleist M.	N. Y. K.	London	23rd

## Consignees Diary.

(Compiled from our Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Goods Stored	Free Storage Expires	In by	Examination Date
Glenayre	J. M. & C.	Kowloon	June 5	June 30	June 5
Edmore	Ad. Line	Hongkong	June 5	June 30	June 4
Siberia Maru	T. K. K.	Kowloon	June 5	June 19	June 6
Aquilia	D. & C.	Kowloon	June 5	June 15	June 5
Bentley	G. L. Co.	Kowloon	June 5	June 15	June 6

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Friday, 3rd, inst., from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed. The District Post Offices will be open from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m., with the exception of Kowloon Office, which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only, and Shing Wong Wan Office, which will be open from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given above unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAIIS.

From	Per	Date
Shanghai	Suryang	2nd
Shanghai	Chinkiang	2nd
Japan	Aratoon Apacar	2nd
Straits	Tsuruga Maru	3rd
Shanghai	Dunera	4th
Straits	Tot	

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E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 13	Aug. 5	E. France	Aug. 15	Aug. 19	
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 15	Aug. 19	
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16	
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Sept. 16	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 21	
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	Sept. 18	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	Sept. 25	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	

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S.S. NANKING ——— 13th June.

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S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA

June 25th July 22nd

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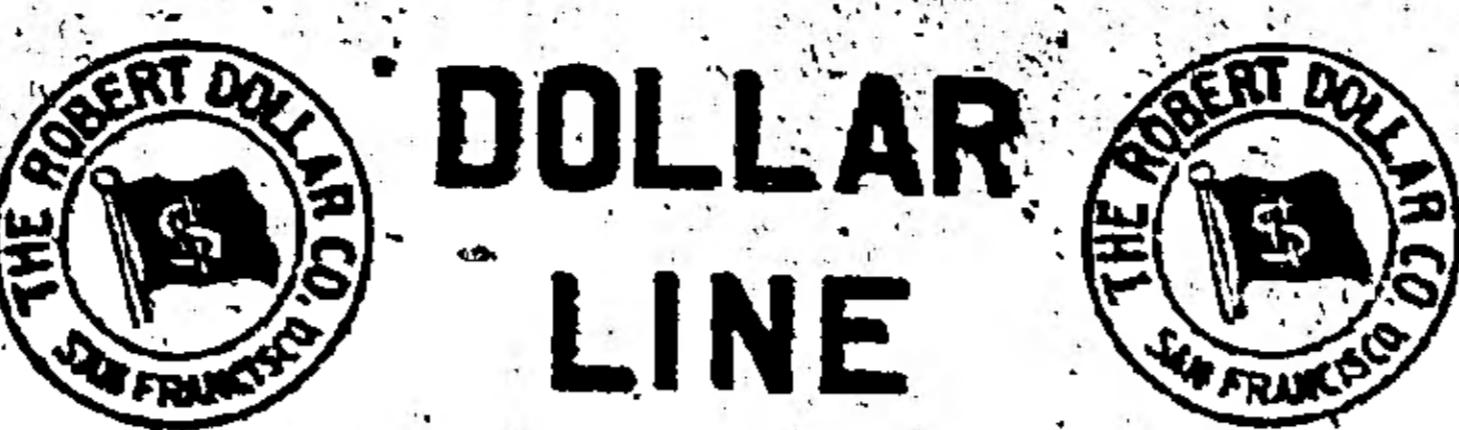
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## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

RUSSO-CHINESE TRADE. Development of trade between Russia and China is to be furthered by the organisation of a Russo-Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Harbin, says the Chinese press. CHANGSU-TAICHONG AUTOMOBILE ROAD.

Mr. Chang Chian of Nantung has organized a company for the construction of an automobile route from Changsu to Liu Ho and Taichong. The road is now under construction.

GOOD ROADS. The merchants and officials of Chefoo have decided to extend the Chefoo-Waihsien road recently completed by famine victims, to Weihaiwei and Hailiang by way of Chaochun and Liyang. A \$30,000 fund from the Chefoo Sea Duke Bureau is to be used to finance the new highway, which will be suitable for automobiles.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET. Messrs. A. D. Anderson and Co. Shanghai in their circular of 21st May, say: Insurances—No transactions in Cantons and North Chinas. Unions offer at 25% cum dividend and bonus, paid in Hongkong to-day. Yangtze. At an extraordinary meeting held on 19th instant, authority was given to the Directors in the matter outlined in our last previous Circular. Far Eastern are wanted at 22½%. Docks and Engineering—Shanghai. A few shares are moving and the price remains steady around 143. New Engagements. A steady demand for the Ordinary at 14½ is met by an equally constant supply at 15. The preference issue has hardened slightly, the bulk of the issue seemingly having passed into the hands of investors. Rubbers—Despite the low selling price of the commodity, few are willing to accept the low purchasing price offered for the shares. A sign of the times will be seen in the following reconstructions. Kamunting. An extraordinary general meeting is summoned for the 31st instant for the purpose of winding up the company and restarting under other conditions as the Shanghai Keedie Plantation (Ltd.) Senawang. The annual meeting is to be held on 30th instant. A loss on the year's working amounting to Tls. 29,446.17, and after deducting the amount carried forward from last year, Tls. 9,178.99, the net total loss at debit of this account is Tls. 20,267.18. At an extraordinary meeting to be held thereafter similar resolutions to those of the Kamunting Co. will be proposed. The new company adding "(1921)" to parent name. Tobongs Debenture holders are convened at meeting to be held on 27th instant for the purposes set out in a circular letter already addressed to them. Miscellaneous—Cultivars are wanted at 10 and Trans at 106. Gas could be placed at 24 and Mercuries at 15. Telephones. The annual meeting is to take place on 30th instant, accounts not yet to hand. London Quotations—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £28. Chartered Bank £14. Indo-Chinas pref. £14, and deferred £36. Re-organization Loan, British, £67.



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## THE DEFINITION OF MELODRAMMA.

Strong Plays that are Misnamed.

What is melodrama? If the term is used in a strict, historical sense, the answer is easy enough. We all know that melodrama was originally a play with incidental music and songs. Then the song were eliminated, and all that remained of its semi-musical origin was the use of music to heighten situation. In addition to this, there were certain dramatic principles in melodrama, says Mr. E. A. Baughan, the dramatic critic of the *Daily News*.

## PLAYS WRONGLY CLASSIFIED.

It is a mistake to use the term "melodrama" of plays which merely contain strong situations. Thus "The Skin Game" was classified by some critics as melodrama, and so was "The Ninth Earl". The latter lays itself open to the charge because an old melodramatic story and even its characters are used. But the treatment is diametrically opposed to the treatment of a melodrama. The innocent hero, who is convicted of murder, never has his innocence proved. He does not triumph over circumstances, but is their victim.

"The Skin Game" was still less melodrama. No one really triumphed in that play. Not virtue, but evil, gained such victory as there was to gain.

Melodrama is a term which should not be loosely employed to characterize a drama which is merely sensational or strong. It has no meaning unless it be used of plays which, in subject-matter and crude emotionalism, would have been treated as melodramas in the old days.

## THE TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE.

Virtue was always rewarded, and vice punished in the long run. The situations had to be sensational, and the whole trend of the piece emotional. You had to take the situations as you found them, and not analyse them critically.

A modern audience seldom takes melodrama seriously. Even at the Lyceum Theatre improbabilities of plot and its obvious developments arouse merriment. At the same time, the audiences are evidently affected by the emotion of the plays. They still kiss a good robust villain.

## THE PRESENT TASTE IN DRAMA.

We are told that the public taste is returning to melodrama. It is doing nothing of the sort. Old-fashioned melodrama has no chance of being successful with a modern audience. But the pendulum of public taste has swung towards plays of strong situations, both in action and in emotion.

Drama is once again concerned with the primitive basis of human nature. After all, that is the chief material for drama. Most of the tragedy of life arises from primitive human nature battling with its environment.

Modern conditions and modern ethics make this battle a much more complex affair than it was pictured in melodrama. Then the *dramatis personae* were the mere puppets, painted black for villainy and white for virtue.

Heroines sacrificed themselves so easily that one may be permitted to doubt the reality of their feelings. No crude melodrama of that type will be successful on the modern stage.

I dare say the success of "Bull-Dog Drummond" will be cited against me. In plot and situation it follows the type of American crook melodrama which was popular here a little while ago. It has strong and exciting situations, including a suicide (off), and two desperate struggles. A character is actually killed in one of them. Superficially it is melodrama.

But it is also burlesque. It is not for nothing that the author has used all kinds of old melodramatic tricks. He has even adapted the torture scene from "Tosca", and I wonder if many people in the audience of the first night noticed the musical accompaniment to the chief scenes. Even the sentimental ending of American crook drama is burlesqued. "Bull-Dog Drummond" is a curious production, for it has the excitement of genuine "straight" melodrama, and yet is full of humour. The hero himself is always a humorist. Even the chief villain has a sense of humour.

THE DANGER OF IMITATION.

Theatrical managers should beware of the vague idea that because the Little Theatre has been very successful with its Grand Guignol plays, and because "The Ninth Earl" and "Bull-Dog Drummond" have been very well received, the public is ripe for melodrama.

Grand Guignol plays are not melodrama at all. They aim at thrilling their audience, and act as a Katharsis for the boredom of conventional existence—rather the opposite of Aristotle's idea of the function of tragedy. They appeal in a sophisticated way, and, in some cases, with considerable literary ability, to the natural human love of horror and mystery.

Every news editor of a paper will tell you that a good murder case (especially if it is mysterious) sells his paper as nothing else will. Except that every reader of a murder case has to reconstruct the crime in his imagination, and the playgoer sees it actually committed on the stage, or impressively suggested, there is no difference between the love of Grand Guignol plays and the interest taken in the reports of crimes and in the trials of those suspected to have committed them. But the plays have the merit of being an artistic representation of horror.

Without literary and dramatic ability these Grand Guignol plays would not be successful. As to "The Ninth Earl" and "Bull Dog Drummond", each has certain qualities that raise it above the level ordinary melodramatic plays, or even of plays of sensational action.

## THE STRENGTHENING OF DRAMA.

Quite apart from the success of plays which have a superficial likeness to melodrama, there is evidently a public for plays of strong feeling. The success of "The Skin Game" paved the way. And now "Bill of Divorcement" has followed. Here again imitators must be careful. Both plays have been successful not only because they have dealt with strong passions, but because they are the work of gifted and imaginative literary artists. There will be no room on the stage for crude imitations of these plays.

This modern tendency toward drama of emotional strength is a very hopeful sign for the future of the stage. Not only are such plays fundamentally truer to life than the wish-wash sentiment of a few years ago, but they give the players an opportunity of broadening and strengthening their art.

Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

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